A. M'Donell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser. 97

NUMBER 2293.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1800. [VOLUME XVII.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is* EIGHT DOLLARS *per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

*** *No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL

Having opened an Office in Chesnut street,

(A few doors above Fourth)

At No. 141,

AND *again* commenced the Business of Negociations, in the various kinds of *Public Stock Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.* Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the *Agency and Commission* line, in all such business as is common to the profession.

The purchase and sale of *Houses and Lots* in and near the City will be attended to, and also *of Lands*, when that business again revives.

November 19. d2w(D5 def)

JOHN MILLER, Junr.

No. 80 *Dock, near Third street,*

HAS FOR SALE,

Cossaes,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Striped Doreas,
Tangibs,
Patna and
Santipoor Handkerchiefs.

The foregoing will be sold very low in order to close sales.

ALSO,

A FEW PACKAGES OF

German Goods,

Suitable to the West India Market;

Received by the Fair American from Hamburgh.

October 25.

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WAIN.

Old Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,

Also Landing at their Wharf

From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.

Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 $

ROSS AND SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels.
A few bales Bengal { COSSAS / HUMMUMS.
1100 bushels St. Martins Salt.

april 11 6

Southern Mails.

THE Mails for all the Offices on the main line, between this Office and Petersburg, Virginia, will be closed here every day, (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. And the Mails for the Post Towns on the main line, through North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed with the Southern Mails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The water Mails between this and Charleston are discontinued.

Post Office, Philadelphia,
December 30, 1799, } def.

Taxes of Lycoming County.

JOHN KIDD, Treasurer,

BY Direction of the *Commissioners* of Lycoming county, attends at Philadelphia to receive the Taxes assessed upon unseated Lands in that County from the holders thereof, in this City. Those who have filed with the Commissioners, statements of their Lands, are requested to call upon him, to know the amount of Taxes thereon, and pay them; otherwise, before his leaving the City, they will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, agreeably to the act for raising county rates and levies Those who have not filed statements of their lands with the Commissioners, and are desirous of having it done, to prevent sales without previous personal Notice, may file with the above Treasurer, their lists, stating the quantities returned, number and dates of the warrants and names of the warrantees, under which they hold their lands. He will attend at Mr. Joseph Hardy's No. 98, Market street for this purpose until the 18th instant.

November 9.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst.—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New-York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long qued) light hair, ruddy complexion, pock marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coatee, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a furr hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has acted in that capacity — Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,
Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 179 , are paid into the hands of *John Brandon, Esq* treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs

JAMES M'GREW,
HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JEREMIAH MURRY, } *Comm'rs.*

January 18. d3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Demands against the Estate of *SAMUEL EMLEN*, late of this city, deceased, are desired to produce them for settlement; and those indebted thereto to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL EMLEN,
THOMAS MORRIS, } Executors.

Philadelphia, 1st mo. 13th, 1800 d3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *CAPTAIN KIERAN FITZPATRICK*, mariner, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement to

P. FERRALL,
THOMAS M'EUEN, } Executors.

January 13, 1800. dtf

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

Ebenezer Denny,
William Dunning,
James Robinson, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB THOMAS, of Washington in the State of Kentucky, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—All persons having demands against said estate are desired to furnish their accounts legally attested to JACOB REESE,

Administrator.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS WILSON, late of Southwark, deceased, are are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement.

SARAH WILSON, *Administratrix.*
JOEL W. WILSON, *Administrator.*
No 295, South Front street, Southwark.

WHO HAS TO LET,

A BRICK STABLE,

Sufficiently large to contain nine Horses.

ALSO,

For Sale or to Let.

A New FRAME CARRIAGE HOUSE.

Nov 1, 1799 dtf.

TO BE EXCHANGED

For a PLANTATION in New Jersey,

A VERY VALUABLE

Grist Mill and Plantation,

SITUATE in Salem county, Upper Alloway's creek township, about six miles from the town of Salem, and about one mile and a half from a landing on Alloway's creek, where shallops constantly ply to Philadelphia The Mill has two water wheels, (over-shot) two pair of stones, one of which are burr. The bolting and hoisting gear go by water, and attached to the Mill is a large Kiln for drying corn, built upon the most approved plan; the whole mill work and bolting cloths, &c. have lately been either made new or completely repaired. The plantation consists of one hundred and fifty acres of land. The buildings exclusive of the mill house and kiln, are a large dwelling house, a barn, stables, corncrib, &c &c.

☞ For particular information apply to

RICHARD WISTAR,

No. 119 *Market Street.*

December 21 tuth&fsdow

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER MAKER,

Who can work well at the Vat,

Will meet with good encouragement by applying at No 104 North Front Street.

December 27 dtf.

GENTEEL ACCOMMODATIONS,

For several Gentlemen,

At No. 39, North Sixth Street.

January 10. dtf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Cato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

† The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799:
(O18) d6m

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

It was not till the 7th instant, that I saw published "by particular request," the proceedings and proceedings in a cause, in which I was prosecutor against the chief and factors of Tellichery for having prevented my proceeding to England in the Danish ship Eliza, in April 1791: and as you have thought fit to publish the foregoing "by request," I request you will insert my reply thereto, with the documents I send you to substantiate the truth of my statement, that the good maxim of *Audi alteram partem*, may not be departed from, and the Public being then in possession of both sides of the question, will be enabled to decide with impartiality, whether the counsel who are said to have made the observations published by you, had truth for their object in making them, or whether it was not their intention, by those animadversions, not only to conceal and pervert the truth; but, likewise, by wilful mistatements, to render it the vehicle of malevolent abuse and personal detraction.

When the publication in question made its first appearance at Bombay, I was in England, but was informed by my friends that Mr. William Paddock, who had been pay-master to the army, commanded by Col. Hartley, and suspended by him for disobedience of orders, was the author; and between whom and myself, a personal enmity then subsisted; and that the Editors of the Bombay Gazette (who were the counsel who made the observations) had headed and printed the publication as the production of a correspondent: but I received no copy thereof though promised me, from which cause, I had never before an opportunity of perusing it.

The chief and principal ground taken by the counsel to fulminate their attack upon me, is the purchase of the prize goods at Ferokiabad in January 1791. This purchase is represented with all the flowers of oratory, as having been fraudulent and collusory; nay, even criminal, and as having been made solely by me and for my own account. This transaction shall, therefore, be first attended to, and every other item in due course.

The following is a plain statement of it, and the concern I had therein

On the taking of Ferokiabad, in January 1791, a company of officers in the army, contemplated purchasing the prize goods, and made arrangements for that purpose: but as it was unusual for men in the character of soldiers to be concerned openly in mercantile speculations, they applied to me to act for them, which, with Col. Hartley's permission, whom I consulted on the occasion, I consented to, and it was first intended I should have made a propofal for the purchase of the goods in my own name, but, on further consideration, that was deemed imprudent, because one of the articles, pepper, it was found, as a Civilian, I was prohibited from trading in; it was therefore proposed by the company, that a man of the name of MOOSA, well known on the Malabar coast for his great wealth, should become the ostensible purchaser on their account.

This company consisted of the Quarter-master-General, Captain Reynolds, the Surgeon-General, and Doctor Clugstone, who took one half of the concern, one other officer took another share, and the other fourth was taken by four other officers of the detachment.

They made a public written proposal to Captain M'Kenzie and Lieutenant Walker, agents for the captors, for the purchase of the property in the name of Moosa, and some members of the company offered themselves as security for Moosa, in a large sum of money, the proposal was, by the agents, submitted to the army, and by me to Col. Hartley, and after consideration duly accepted.

The goods were delivered and paid for by a bill of exchange, drawn on Bombay, by Moosa, for the amount.

A Mr. Brown, Supra Cargo for the Ostend company of merchants, made an offer to Moosa to purchase the pepper to send to Europe, in a large ship "Le Compte de Trantsmandorff," then lying in Mahie roads. The company agreed to accept the offer, if Moosa would guarantee it, or otherwise, they agreed to sell it to Moosa himself at such a price as should afford him a profit on Mr. Brown's offer, which Moosa agreed to, and paid the company, receiving Brown's note as payment to himself. By this sale of pepper, which was delivered at Mahie, the company cleared near fifty thousand Rupees, and they afterwards, by the sale of other articles, cleared near or about thirty thousand rupees more.

The profits on Doctor Clugstone's and Captain Reynold's shares they received themselves, and drafts were given me, on account of the other gentlemen, payable at Bombay which I received.

I quitted the army on the 9th February, when the goods had been mostly taken from Ferokiabad, from whence the army marched a few days afterwards. When the note from Brown to Moosa became due, he refused to pay it, alledging that Moosa had charged him a higher percentage on the price he had given the captors, than he had agreed to with him, which caused Moosa to take the necessary steps for recovering thereof, from whence originated a report from Brown, that Moosa had surreptitiously made me a present of eighty thousand rupees, out of which I had defrauded the army.

I was informed of this at Tellichery, when Mr. Taylor (the Chief) insisted I should not proceed in the Eliza, on which I immediately addressed General Abercrombie, and stated the purchase as it really was, naming Doctor Clugston and Captain Reynolds, as being concerned, and that they had received their share of the profits, and that the money received for the other part of the advance on the sales, was in my possession at Bombay.

Mr. Taylor, at this time believing this report had used me with great indignity. Mr. Paddock had also written him from Bombay, to prevent my proceeding in the Eliza, that I had taken off the amount of the bill of exchange amounting to near 200,000 rupees (as I recollect), drawn by Moosa for the purchase of the prize goods, at Ferokiabad; this report I likewise immediately contradicted in a letter to the General, and inclosed it to Col. Hartley, mentioning the bill not then due, deposited in the Company's treasury at Bombay.

That the statement I have now given is perfectly correct, will appear by Col. Hartley's letter to me, dated Cannanore, the 3d August, 1791. herewith published under No. I. wherein he says he was previously consulted by me whether I should comply with the request of the gentlemen, who made the purchase af the Ferokiabad prize goods in the name of Moosa; and that he consented I should give them my aid and assistance therein; that he had never viewed that transaction in any other light, than as being perfectly fair and just, in consequence of which he had approved of it, and that he never considered I had in any shape compromitted my duty, or my character by the share I had in the transaction; on the contrary, he was sensible I had suffered for others, who ought not to have treated me as they had done.

It will further appear by Col. Hartley's letter to me, dated "Camp at Poodicherum Ghaut, the 1st May 1791." Under No. 2. That on Mr. Taylor's insisting I should not proceed to England in the Eliza, I did, as I have stated, immediately address General Abercrombie, on the purchase of the Ferokia prize goods, and that he himself, had delivered my letter to the General, and desired him to write to Mr. Taylor respecting his conduct towards me, and that Doctor Clugstone and Captain Reynolds had promised to address him on the subject of their share in that transaction.

It will appear by Col. Hartley's letter to Mr. Price, at Bombay, under No 3. dated "Camp at Ferokiabad, the 9th February 1791, on my leaving the army, that I had discharged my duty with zeal and fidelity, and that both my public and private conduct had, in every instance, received and met his highest approbation, and that I had, in every respect proved myself worthy of the high character, he (Mr. Price) had given me previous to his (the Colonel's) departure from Bombay: that letter will likewise shew, that nothing but the unpleasant situation I was placed in, by Mr. Paddock's having traduced my character, both publicly and privately, had induced the Colonel to consent to my quitting my situation as Commissary, the duties whereof, he says, I had discharged so much to my own honour and the interest of the Company, as well as to his entire satisfaction.

I carried letters with me to Bombay, from Col. Hartley to Mr. Crokatt, Mr. Farmer, and Mr. W Lewis, Civilians in the highest repute [illegible] which after the one I have published to Mr. Price, it is not requisite I presume to insert.

The public will, on comparing these documents, with the assertions made use of, 'tis said, by the counsel, be enabled to judge, whether the transaction was such as is represented by them. Whether it was collusory, fraudulent or criminal. Whether I stood alone to defraud a gallant army of their right. Whether, like an unfaithful steward and corrupt buttler, I not only lost sight of my duty, but robbed my employers of property committed to my charge, to the amount of £10,000 sterling; and whether, by my agency in such transaction, I was thereby guilty of peculation, grand-larceny, nay even forgery, as they have set forth in their pleadings: and they will likewise have an opportunity of judging, whether the counsel, in indulging themselves in such invectives, have not only misrepresented what they knew to be the real truth (from the before mentioned facts, as stated by me, being public and notorious at Bombay, and from having happened two years preceding these pleadings), but that they likewise so far lost sight of all respectability, as to descend to the *invention* of the most infamous falshoods, in order to mislead the uninformed, and thereby blacken and asperse my character.

Having thus, I trust, shewn I was influenced by no improper motives, in the foregoing transaction, I will now proceed to notice the other matters contained in the publication.

One of the counsel asserted that I had left a part of my department unpaid, to the amount of 5000 Rupees, at the time of my departure from the army, but he ought to have informed the public, at the same time, that the money was left in the hands of the gentleman who took charge of my department, in order to disburse the same to the people; without this had been done, my accounts could not have received the signature and approval of the commander in chief, which will appear by Colonel Hartley's letter of 3d August, 1791, under No. 1. they had, previous to my quitting the army.

The counsel have imputed it to me as a great crime that I embarked on board the Danish ship Eliza, in April 1791. They ought to have said, not till after my accounts had been examined and passed by the Auditor General and the Military Board: and my public business was entirely finished.—It is likewise another piece of flowery rhetoric, they have made use of, in asserting that I disguised myself, as they have represented.—The assertion is false! My reasons for quitting India to return to England, will appear fully explained and set forth by the following abstract of the summary of a memorial I delivered to the Court of Directors of the East India company in London, on the 15th August 1792, where it still remains, but a copy thereof, with the vouchers accompanying it, are in my possession, and any gentleman of respectability shall be welcome to compare the abstract I shall now take therefrom, with the memorial in my hands, as the length of the memorial itself, precludes me from publishing it in a news-paper.

In that memorial I stated, that I quitted Bombay, "Because, the acting Governor (Mr. Carnagie) directed the press to be shut against me, and refused me permission to justify myself against the falshoods set forth by Mr. Paddock, and that he also refused entering into enquiries on public charges preferred against him, on grounds of public misconduct, with which he stood impeached, when he (Paddock) had confessed the facts alledged against him, *were true*, as would appear by his letters to the acting Governor and the acting Governor's letters to me, which I inserted in the memorial. I further stated in that memorial, that though, the acting Governor was acquainted, that Mr. Paddock, had at Cochin, on the 30th August, 1790, preferred a sett of of public charges against me, which I had replied to & requested to be tried by a Court Martial thereon, and that instead of prosecuting, he had requested permission to withdraw them, which was only contented to by me, on his offering to write a public letter to Colonel Hartley, declaring them totally *unfounded*; a copy of which letter, transmitted by Colonel Hartley, was in the acting Governor's possession.—Yet, that the acting Governor, while he would not cause an enquiry to be held on Mr. Paddock's conduct, was permitting him privately to re-fabricate against me, *avowedly on supposition*, the very same charges, he had before declared unfounded, and he had likewise refused to grant me a court of enquiry when I demanded it, denying that he knew any thing of such charges."

These were the reasons which determined me to proceed to England in the Eliza, in order to ask redress of the Court of Directors: I have before shewn I had faithfully discharged my duty, and I was neither of a temper or disposition to submit to be treated with arbitrary oppression, without endeavouring to do myself justice, for instead of *shunning* I *sought* enquiry, but I did not wish to undergo an *inquisitional secret scrutiny* in lieu of meeting my accuser openly, face to face.—And were I again so situated, I would not hesitate to act in the same manner.

The counsel have further stated. The prosecution ordered by me against Mr. Robert Taylor, the Chief of Tellichery, in August or September, 1791, to be the most bold, wanton and impudent attempt ever brought forward before a Court of Justice.

My reasons for ordering this prosecution were, to *oblige* Mr. Taylor or any other person to come forward and prosecute any charge against me, either *civilly* or *criminally*, if any such, had, or could be made, for *all the misdeeds*, imputed to me by the counsel of fraud, of peculation, of grand larceny and of forgery, as they stiled Moosa's purchase, (after I had proceeded to England) had been committed by me, *if committed at all*, previous to my bringing this suit, and for a man who had committed them, to take so bold and hardy a step, was certainly an extraordinary instance of temerity. The gauntlet was however thus thrown by me, to my enemies, *but they declined the investigation*. From the facts *I had set forth* in the memorial of having been held to bail contrary to the laws of the land, in 113,000 Rupees, on affidavits that stated "*Mr. Paddock had formed an opinion, I had made the false, fictitious and excessive charges which he accused me of*," and on which ground *alone, I was held to bail*. I never expected any thing else than that the suit would be dismissed by the court before whom it was brought, as the aldermen who were the judges had always shewn themselves too subservient to the acting Governor's wishes against me, to expect any thing else from them. Indeed, as they were constituted judges and held their situations only during his will and good pleasure, they *dared not* do otherwise, but vote as he pleased. But the bringing the action was what I aimed at, as I thereby shewed a front of utter defiance to my enemies, who left me unmolested under this insulting proceeding, because, they had nothing wherewithal to lay to my charge.

The counsel have further observed, that a suit brought against [illegible] Bombay, the information of Mr. Paddock was then pending, which they use as an insinuation to shew, how superiorly criminal I must have been! I will therefore now proceed to notice the issue of this suit, as well as to enter a little into detail as to the motives & causes which occasioned it to be brought forward, as well as those, which influenced the publication of the remarks on the hearing of Mr. Taylor's cause—I stated in my aforesaid memorial, that, Mr. Paddock, on my return to Bombay from Tellicherry, accused me, on belief and conception with having made, false, fictitious and excessive charges in my accounts, to the amount of 113,000 Rupees.—One of the charges, was, that "*he believed*, I had overcharged 4000 Rupees for landing provisions at Ayacottah and Cochin, & that he conceived the same could have been done for 2350 Rupees" though these provisions had to be landed from Shipping laying in an open Road seven or eight miles from the shore & in an enemy's country,—yet for shipping the very same provisions at Bombay, the acting Governor had paid 6000 Rupees previous to the embarkation of the army where they had only to be taken a few yards from the ware-house to the boats, and sent off to the Shipping.

Another charge was, that, he believed, I had overcharged 30 Rupees per pair for the draught & pack bullocks, provided for the army, by Col. Hartley himself by contract with the Travancore minister, which he acquainted the acting Governor with, in June 1790 (a copy of which letter, I inserted in my memorial) and that I had not been able to provide, *even one*.

The ministers price was sixty Rupees per pair.

The acting Governer himself, paid at Bombay for fifty pair taken with Col. Hartley's army, at the price of two hundred Rupees per pair, as stood charged in the military pay-master General's disbursements for May 1790, the acting Governor afterwards paid in August and September of 1791, from 165, to 210 and 300 Rupees per pair, for *many hundred* bullocks sent to General Abercromby from Bombay, which stood charged in the military pay-master general's disbursements for these months?

These facts were stated by me, publickly to the court of directors and will pretty well show, on what foundation, Mr. Paddock made his charges.

I further set forth in the memorial, that this Mr. Paddock, my accuser had been pay-master to the army commanded by Col. Hartley, that he had been suspended from his office, by the Col. for disobidience of orders, and that a serious dispute had arisen between him and myself because I refused to coalesce in his repeated offers of peculation to defraud the company.

That memorial likewise stated, that at Cochin on the 30th August 1790, I sent him a challenge, and that he refused to fight me, as will appear by the testimonies of Doctor Kerr, then Surgeon-General to the army, Captain Hawkes Aid de camp to Col. Hartley, and Captain Crawford, herewith published under Nos. 4, 5, & 6.

It has been before noticed, that on the 30th August, 1790. He preferred a set of public charges against me, which he requested to withdraw on declaring them *unfounded*, in a public letter, which letter will be found under No. 7. and that he prevailed with me, by Col. Hartley's interference, to pledge my word and honour, as he had previously done in his letter, that I would take no notice to my friends of what had passed.

My promise I kept inviolate, while the memorial further stated, that three days had not elapsed before Mr. Paddock, in violation of his word, wrote to Bombay, he had been obliged to chastise my insolence; of which I had not taken any notice, and my friends, from my silence, had no authority to contradict the assertion.

The memorial further shewed, that, having at length received information of these reports, I resolved to leave the army and follow Mr. Paddock to Bombay, in order to call him to account for the same. I likewise stated in the memorial, that on my arrival at Bombay, I [illegible] sought a public inquiry into my conduct, [illegible] charges had been made against me by Mr. Paddock, which being refused, and a declaration made by the acting governor, that no charges against me existed, in the presence of Mr. [illegible]th of mer: I waited till after my accounts had finally audited and passed by the public offices and that on the 10th April 1791, I again challenged Mr. Paddock, who refusing to fight, [illegible] I posted him publicly on the garrison gates as a poltroon.

The memorial further states, that on the 13th April, Mr. Paddock published a piece in the Bombay Gazette replete with falsehoods, as is noticed and will appear on reference to the certificates of Messrs Kerr and Hawkes, under Nos. 5 and 6. This publication was replied to, and the certificates of these gentlemen and others inserted therein, which being sent to the Editors of the Gazette, (the same counsel who made the observations on the hearing of Mr. Taylor's

cause) was refused insertion in the next paper by order of the acting governor, as is declared in the memorial. It will further appear, by an order from the Secretary to Mr. I. D. Richardson, another printer, under No. 8. that when I sent this piece, which contained a full justification of every part of my conduct after my return from Tellicherry, to be inserted in his paper, he was interdicted from publishing it, by the acting governor's order, and that while the press was thus shut against me, by the iron hand of despotic power, it was left open to my adversaries to abuse and vilify me as they pleased, under a certain knowledge that I neither could justify myself, or expose their assertions.

It was this principle that prevented me, while I remained in India, from ever finding an opportunity of publishing the statement with the vouchers that now appear, and when I left it, the same system being pursued, Mr. Paddock was emboldened to publish the piece on the hearing of Mr. Taylor's cause. The veil has been now withdrawn, which covered the falsehoods contained in this piece of scandalous calumny, and it now stands exposed in all its crooked deformity, as the production of a man, whose very existence depended on his being able to accomplish my destruction, and whose motives therefore for vilifying my character in this production, must be self-evident to every one; It therefore now only remains to shew, what proof he brought forward against me, in support of his information; having, I flatter myself, already proved, that his piece, respecting the assertions of the Counsel on the purchase of the Ferokiabad prize goods, and the other matters they brought forward, contain not even the shadow of truth.

The memorial further states, that after every effort used to prevent it, I left Bombay on the 20th January, 1792, in the Raymond East-India ship, Captain Smedley, having been obliged, contrary to the laws of England, to swear to matters that might have criminated myself; for I was obliged to answer interrogatories on oath, whether *I had not made* the false, fictitious, and excessive charges Mr. Paddock *believed* and *conceived* were made in my accounts, *article* by *article*, I solemnly swore, without hesitation, I had not.

In the course of the passage to England, the Raymond put into the Cape of Good Hope for refreshments, while there, the Acting Governor, Mr. Carnegi (who was also a passenger with me) being taken violently ill with a complaint that threatened a speedy termination of his existence, called me up in the middle of the night to his assistance! Hardly as I had been oppressed by this man, when in the plenitude of his power, he had tyrannized over me, his [illegible] dictated, I immediately went to him, and afforded him the same aid I should have done to my nearest relative, in the like situation, he was for some time in imminent danger, but recovered, and he was so sensible of the injustice he had heaped upon me, that laying, as he supposed, upon his death-bed, he made a solemn declaration that "he had been misled and misinformed, "which had caused those steps to be taken "against me, but that he was then sensible, I "had been an injured man." This declaration he desired might be communicated to me, as will appear by the accompanying affidavit, under No 9, which I delivered to the court of Directors, in London on the 22d August, 1792. from Doctor Underwood the surgeon of the Raymond, (now on the Madras establishment) and Mr. George Corsellis, a civilian on the Bombay establishment, where he now is, and then also a passenger with me. On this declaration no other remark is necessary, as it must speak home to the feelings of every man, than that, it very clearly supports and accords with Colonel Hartley's testimonies in my favour, as to my conduct while I was commissary to the army under his command, and is another confutation of the malicious assertions brought forward by the counsel at the hearing of Mr. Taylor's cause.

On the 15th August 1792, I presented my memorial to the court of Directors in London and the result of the complaint I had preferred in that memorial against Mr. Paddock, was, that the first ships which sailed for Bombay, carried orders for his dismission from the service, the orders arrived in Bombay towards the end of 1793, and he soon afterwards died suddenly a victim to his own chagrin, malevolence and badness of heart.

It will appear by Mr. Anderson's letter to me, under No. 10, dated Bombay, 8th January, 1795, that to the very last moment, the same disposition to oppress me prevailed as in the first instance, and that the letter will shew that after my departure from Bombay, and previous to the hearing of the cause, Mr. Anderson moved the court for the production of the following papers, and that the *same* counsel who made the observations published on the hearing of Mr. Taylor's cause, opposed the motion.

These papers were,

Col. Hartley's letter to Government, requesting an investigation of his accounts. (my accounts.)

Government orders to the military board, in consequence, and their report.

The minutes of council, exonerating Col Hartley from the several items, carried to his debit by their order until his accounts had been finally audited.

A copy of the papers furnished to Col. Hartley by authority of government, from the Auditor-General's office.

The report of the Military Board was, that these charges did not appear to them either fraudulent or fictitious, but all vouched in the best manner possible. The board therefore recommended the whole of the debits to be remitted Col. Hartley.

The government approved this recommendation, and pronounced his public exoneration, on their own records, and in public military orders.

Col. Hartley's letter to Government was to shew that his deviation from the government instructions, to him, as to the system of expenditures, was not only unavoidable, but for the good of the service. In this letter government heartily concurred, and declared that he had performed the service with honour to his employers and his own glory.

The prosecution was then carrying on against me, as Col. Hartley's commissary, by the same men who thus approved the foregoing report of the military board, and declared my said accounts were neither false, fictitious, or excessive on their own records and by public military orders, but they notwithstanding, held me to bail, in 113,000 rupees, on charges which they had thus acknowledged, they knew to be [illegible]lse and *continued the prosecution.*

[illegible]is will not be denied, I imagine, by any [illegible] be a sore oppression, but not content [illegible]ith, they resolved, if possible, to prevent [illegible]oduction of these papers at the trial, that [illegible]t receive no benefit thereby.

[illegible] will also appear by that letter, that though [illegible] court, by ordering the production of these [illegible]rs, were in compleat possession of facts, to [illegible]w the prosecution against me, to be totally [illegible] just. Yet, by the majority of *one* voice, they [illegible]fused to quash the suit, on the motion of my [illegible]olicitor. And it will further appear by that letter that the Suit, was then heard on its general merits, and that after my accounts had undergone the strictest scrutiny, that malice could invent, not a *single item*, was proved, or deemed by the court, either false, fictitious or excessive, nor was it proved, that I had in any shape imposed upon Colonel Hartley, but the suit brought against me was dismissed with Costs.

The foregoing relation of the different facts mentioned by the counsel, will, I doubt not, set them in a very different point of View, than they appear when distorted and disfigured, not only by their misrepresentations, but by their falsehoods. One of the counsel, Mr. Cassan, had been a pettyfogging attorney (not a counsellor) at Calcutta, for many years *from whence he ran away in the night from his bail*, whom he left to pay his debts, his character was notorious, for taking fees from both parties, and it was well known, he was frequently bribed to betray his clients, money, he refused from no one, as he had *no character* to lose. The other party Mr. Hall, had likewise been obliged to get to Bombay from Bengal, his character was somewhat more respectable than that of his colleague's, but there was not much to chuse between them—Reproach had never been coupled with, or sullied my name, for I had always enjoyed a reputation in point of abilities and integrity, equal to any civilian on the Bombay establishment, and was looked upon, as one of the rising young men of the service: till these miscreants were hired to do the dirty business of Mr. Paddock, and after the documents I have brought forward, I hope the foregoing will not be deemed, as sounding my own praise, for I have other testimonials I could shew equally honorable to me, as those I have produced, Indeed, I have a pride in saying, I had in three different instances, before I was appointed commissary to Colonel Hartley's army, received Public thanks for my conduct in the situations I had filled, and copies of these testimonials I will at any time shew to any gentleman of respectability as I have previously mentioned.

I cannot conclude without noticing, that the malicious purposes for which this Publication was anonymously republished, "by request," at Philadelphia, so far, from my place of residence, cannot be mistaken by any one; but as the author has chosen to be anonymous, as such shall he be considered, his views thereto, being exactly the same as those that influenced Mr. Paddock and the counsel in the remarks they made at Bombay *after I had returned* to England; like those men, he never expected their publication would be answered, and like those men, he has descended to misrepresentation, to fabrication and to falsehood in order to gain his ends, but the same fate awaits him, that befel his prototype, Mr. Paddock.—He will find his falsehoods detected, his artifices unmasked, and his whole train of deception, fraud, perjury and collusion stand exposed to open daylight; they will not much longer shelter him or his misdeeds, but divested of the flimsy covering they have hitherto worn, the piercing eye of scrutiny, will hold him up at the bar of public opinion, as a man, whom no laws could bind, who mocked, despised and repeatedly violated the sanctity of oaths when they interfered with his views, who has been disgraced for his conduct as an officer, at the head of the line of an army, and whose best friend and benefactor, has driven him from under his roof, and not permitted him to put his foot over the threshold of his door, from the turpitude attached to his name, and then will other matters be brought forward, which will prove him as equally lost to all sense of shame, as to every principle of honor, and with the assurance that these matters shall be brought fully home to him, I will take my leave of the anonymous author for the present, with a request, that the public will excuse me, for thus obtruding on them, with the affairs of an individual, who has now no other wish, than to live in retirement; but who has been obliged to come forward, before them, in defence of his character.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

City of Washington, 16th January, 1800. } JAM. RAY.

No. I.

Cannanore, 3d August, 1791.

Dear Ray,

I have received your letters inclosing me a copy of a bill exhibited against you in the mayor's court, for certain overcharges made by you, when acting as commissary under my command, and you and you request I will write a letter to the Governor in council, to contradict the assertions made by the attornies, that you had imposed on me by procuring my signature to those accounts without a thorough examination.

In answer to that part of your letter, I cannot give the Governor in council, a stronger testimony than what I have *already done*, by my approval and signature appearing on the face of them. It is much easier for the attornies to assert, than to support their assertions by proof, and it is an absurdity to suppose they can oblige you to answer interrogatories upon oath, to prove to them, that your accounts are unjust and unfair.

They alledge against your accounts, that many articles are overcharged above the market price, and that other articles charged have not been issued. With regard to the prices, you have only to compare them with similar articles purchased by the committee at the period alluded to, and the bills that were afterwards examined by the committee, subsequent to October 1790, the fixed allowances of government will determine the issues.

They further say, that the bills were not properly vouched, as they had not been sent to the committee for examination, before they were approved of by me: The attornies either did not know my orders from government or had forgot them, inclosed is an extract.

The governor will proceed to Bombay, by the first vessel, I shall certainly talk to him on the subject before he goes. I cannot publicly write to the board until their proceedings are officially noticed to me, but I think they have treated me with *great indignity*, by suffering accounts bearing my signature to be subject to the investigation of Mr. Paddock, who I was under the necessity of suspending from his office of paymaster for disobedience of orders, and whose motives of action are self-evident to all who know any thing of the matter; and this is the reward you have received for as faithful and exemplary a discharge of your duty as I ever witnessed.

You say that Mr. Paddock has prosecuted you for a lack of rupees, damages for defamation, and terming your public letters of November and December 1790, transmitted through me to government, libels against him.

I am ready to give testimony upon oath, to the truth of those letters, when officially called on, and I dare say Kerr, and Co. as gentlemen will also declare what they know of the matter, in disputes of this kind between individuals, men do not like to stand forward unless called on officially, and besides it has not that appearance of impartiality.—I will get M'Kenzie to copy those papers you want, and send them by the first ship and speak to Kerr, and Co. about making oath to the testimonies given you.—With regard to the purchase of the property at Ferokiabad, you certainly consulted me previous to your complying with the request of the gentlemen, who made the purchase in the name of Moosa, to act for them and which I consented to, for acting as they have done, I must refer you to them for their reasons. Reynolds is to have a court martial. I am ready to declare upon oath, at any time when called upon, that at the time I approved the offer in the name of Moosa. I considered it as perfectly fair and just, in consequence of which I approved it, and I have never considered that you either compromitted your character, or your duty, by the share you took in the transaction.

Subyn is gone to the Southward, but will probably be back before a vessel sails for Bombay, I will then get you the account of what Pepper has been delivered to the company, on account, the army expences.

I am sensible you have had a great deal of trouble and vexation, and have suffered for others, who ought not to have treated you as they have done—mens minds are very much heated here and there is no talking with temper on the subject, the issue of the business can alone determine the matter.

Yours truly,

JAs. HARTLEY.

No. II.

Camp, Poolicherrum Ghaut, 1st May, 1791.

Dear Ray,

I wrote you yesterday in answer to your letter of the 27th which I have laid before the general, I have desired he will write to Mr. Taylor, on the subject of your present situation and treatment.

Doctor Clugston and Reynolds have sent me word, they will address a letter to me, on the subject of the Ferokia prize money, stating their reasons for the transaction—Which I shall lay before the officers of the detachment, when I get their determination you shall be made acquainted with it.

Yours truly,

JAS. HARTLEY.

No. III.

Camp Ferokiabad, 9th February, 1791.

Dear Sir,

I cannot permit Mr. Ray to quit the army without acquainting you, that he has discharged his duty with the most commendable zeal and fidelity, indeed, every part of his public and private conduct has deservedly met my sincerest approbation—and he has in every shape proved himself worthy the high character, you gave me of him, previous to my leaving Bombay—As one of his best friends, I am sure this will give you plasure, indeed, nothing but the very unpleasant situation, he is reduced to, by Mr. Paddock's having done him so much injury, in both traducing his public and private reputation, could have induced me to have consented to his leaving his commissaryship—which he has attended to, much to the company's interest, his own honor, and my entire satisfaction.

I am Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Richard Price, Esq. Bombay. } JAs. HARTLEY.

No. IV.

The following is a copy of part of a letter I wrote from camp Biliapatam, 20th February 1791. In compliance with a request of Mr. Ray, that he might be enabled to contradict, with proper testimonies, some assertions derogatory to his honor and courage, as I have reason to believe this letter has never reached Mr. Ray, I now think it necessary to transmit what follows for public inspection, seeing that the conduct of this gentleman on the occasion my letter related to has been most *unpardonably misrepresented*, in a paper, William Paddock, in the Gazette of the 13th April.

"Some time in August last, I called on Mr. Ray at his house in Cochin, and to my surprize found him preparing to resent a gross insult he had about half an hour before received from Mr. Paddock, Captain Crauford had promised to attend him on the occasion, and had just gone out to settle some previous business. A few minutes after I had called, Mr. Ray received a note from Captain Crauford, wherein this gentlemen offered some reasons respecting himself—for declining the engagement he had made, Mr. Ray then asked me to perform the office Captain Crauford had declined, the Insult Mr. Paddock had given, and Mr. Ray's determination to resent it appeared so great, that, as much as I wished to do it, yet I did not see a possibility of succeeding in any proposal of accommodation, I might make to Mr. Ray, and therefore undertook at his request, to write a letter for him to Mr. Paddock, demanding immediate satisfaction for the insult, this I did accordingly, I was then under some engagement to go out of town, and made this an insurmountable excuse to Mr. Ray for leaving him for an hour, that I might when alone receive Mr. Paddock's answer, in which Mr. Paddock declined fighting, but had no objection to an accommodation, which was what I wanted, on which, I wrote to Mr. Paddock again, and this brought about an engagement, that he and I should have a meeting in the evening, in order to bring about an accommodation if possible, which I did without Mr. Ray's knowledge, but I afterwards went to him thinking it proper he should be acquainted with what I had done. On my return for this purpose, I found that Colonel Hartley and his family had come to Cochin, from cantonments and that Mr. Ray's impatience had excited him to wait no longer for me, but to send to Captain Hawkes in order to go to Mr. Paddock, on the errand I had undertaken.—*I at this time also found, that Mr. Paddock*, had, *soon* after *the Colonel's arrival*, preferred a sett of charges against Mr. Ray, which concerned, *as he* alledged, his conduct as Commissary to the detachment. Next day at the instance of Colonel Hartley, Mr. Ray and Mr. Paddock were brought under a solemn engagement before Mr. Powney the Madras resident, that the dispute should cease, on Mr. Paddock's making what was deemed a proper concession, and Mr. Paddock withdrew the above mentioned charges, declaring them *unfounded*, in a public letter to Colonel Hartley."

I well know Mr. Ray only buried his resentment, for the good of the service, and always intended again to call on Mr. Paddock and I have not the least doubt that a meeting would have taken place on the evening of the day the insult was given, had it been *convenient* for Mr. Paddock, and had I not attempted to bring about an accommodation.

Camp, Cerga Ghaut, 27th April 1791. } CHARLES KER.

Nos. 5 and 6, Being the certificates from Capt. Hawkes and Captain Crauford, and being almost the same as Doctor Ker's, it is not thought necessary to publish them, the foregoing will no doubt be sufficient.

No. VII.

COLONEL HARTLEY.

Sir,

Mr. Ray's accounts of charges, having undergone an explanation, since I preferred charges against him I beg leave to inform you, they were unfounded, and now appear satisfactory to me, therefore it is my earnest wish to withdraw those charges I exhibited against the Commissary's accounts, I request you will permit me to do so, likewise the letters I addressed you of the 10th and 30th instant, and if there should be any unguarded expression in them, which may be turned into disrespect towards you, I beg you will consider it altogether unintentional. I assure you upon my word of honor, that nothing further in this business either publickly or privately, will be brought forward by me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most Obedt. humble servt.

Cochin, 31st August 1790. } WILLIAM PADDOCK.

No. VIII.

Mr. I. D. RICHARDSON.

Sir,

I have it in command from the Hon. the Acting Governor in Council, to acquaint you, it is his pleasure, you do not insert in your paper, any publication from Mr. James Ray, on any pretence whatever.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Bombay Castle, 1791. } WILLIAM PAGE, SECT.

[*I am not certain the above is word for word, but it is the substance of what Mr. Richardson furnished me with.*]

No. IX.

James Ray, late Commissary to the southern detachment of the army in the East Indies, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel James Hartley—John Underwood, Surgeon of the ship Raymond in the service of the honorable United company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, and George Corsellis, a passenger on board the said ship Raymond on her late voyage from Bombay to London, severally and each for himself make oath as follows.

To wit. 1st. The deponent James Ray, for himself deposeth and saith, that on the twelfth day of May last past, being then at the cape of Good Hope, on his passage to England, and being lodged in the same house with David Carnegie Esq. late acting Governor at Bombay, the said David Carnegie was taken violently ill with a complaint that threatened a speedy termination of his existence, that he caused this deponent to be called up in the middle of the night and requested his assistance, and no medical aid being at hand, and the said David Carnegie, being labouring under an agony of pain, this deponent took such steps, as he thought most likely to procure him relief, which fortunately proved successful, until the arrival of the deponent John Underwood, whom this deponent sent for express on this occasion, to false bay about twenty miles from the cape—And the deponent John Underwood, for himself deposeth and saith, that being sent for express by the said deponent James Ray to False bay aforesaid in order to come to the assistance of the said David Carnegie, upon this deponents arrival at the said Cape, he attended and administered to the said David Carnegie accordingly, and that during his intercourse with the said David Carnegie on that occasion, the said David Carnegie acknowledged to him, this deponent.

"That he did not expect to receive any civility from Mr. Ray (the other deponent") after the part, he the said David Carnegie "had taken against him at Bombay, where he had acted from misinformation and which had been deceived, occasioned the steps that had been pursued against Mr. Ray, being resolved on in council, but, that he, (the said David Carnegie) was then sensible that the said Mr. Ray was an injured man" or words to that effect, and the said David Carnegie at the same time requested that this deponent would communicate to the said James Ray, such his declaration and acknowledgment, avowing that he had not the confidence to mention it himself to the said James Ray after what had passed between them.—And the deponent George Corsellis for himself deposeth and said, that he also was at the cape of Good Hope, at the time the occurrences aforesaid took place that he was present when the deponent John Underwood communicated to the deponent James Ray, the before mentioned declaration and acknowledgment of the said David Carnegie, and that he the said David Carnegie, during his aforesaid illness and prior to the arrival of the said John Underwood from False bay, had in the presence of him (this deponent) expressed himself to the same effect as heretofore recited, with respect to his conduct towards the said James Ray and the injury done him thereby—all which the said deponents, each speaking for himself only, declare to be true, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as God shall help them respectively.

All three sworn this 22nd day of August 1792, before me in London, J. BOYDELL.

Signed,

JAMES RAY,

JOHN UNDERWOOD,

GEORGE CORSELLIS.

In the presence of,

JOHN MITCHELL, *Notary Public.*

Delivered to the court of Directors, 23d August, 1792.

J. RAY.

No. X.

Dear Sir,

A very short time before my receipt of your favor of 3d June 1794, your cause with the company had been brought by the mayor's court to hearing and judgment—Previous however to that, I had thought it for your interest to have produced certain documents in the possession of the plaintiffs, which I conceived would give the death stroke to the action. I accordingly petitioned the court for their production, viz.

Colonel Hartley's letter to government, requesting an investigation of his, (and your) accounts.

Government orders to the military, in consequence, and their report.

The minutes of council exonerating Colonel Hartley from the several items, carried to his debit by their order until his accounts had been finally audited—And a copy of the papers furnished by authority of government to Colonel Hartley, from the Auditor-general's office.

The plaintiffs requested to shew cause, by their council at the bar against the production of these papers, and were accordingly heard, but with no effect, the papers were produced and read in evidence at the hearing.

My reasons for wishing the production of these papers were, because the bill stated the sums claimed from you, were not only in many respects excessive but were in others altogether fraudulent and fictitious, as they stood charged in your accounts, and if neither, excessive, fraudulent or fictitious they were incurred contrary to the rule prescribed in your instructions.

The report of the military board, was, that these charges did not appear to them either fraudulent or fictitious but all vouched in the best manner possible, the board therefore recommended the whole of the debts to be remitted Colonel Hartley, which the government approved, and pronounced his public exoneration on their own records and in public military orders.

Colonel Hartley's letter above mentioned was to shew that his deviation from this government instruction, to him, as to the system of expenditure, was not only unavoidable but for the good of the public service, in which government heartily concurred, and declared, that he had performed the service with honor to his employers and glory to himself.

I was therefore in hopes that these public documents, would have saved me the trouble of going into the general merits of the action. Because, I argued, if the plaintiffs from subsequent and better information were of opinion the charges in your accounts were neither fraudulent or fictitious and that the deviation from their instructions was proper and for the good of the service, they confessed they had no just cause of action against you, independent of the circumstance previously proven, in the course of the pleadings, that they had accounted Hartley finally responsible, by directing your accounts to be returned to him, and to debit himself therewith, and moreover, as Hartley must, as commander in chief, have been the sole cause of the deviation, the suit was more properly directed against him, than you, at least, that the bill defective for want of him as a party.

The court however, by the majority of one voice, were for determining the case on its general merits, the more especially, as the counsel for the plaintiffs, urged, and strongly insisted, that the most material part of the bill, charged you with imposition on Hartley, in causing him to believe, that the charges were for articles actually received and paid for, when the very reverse was the case, and therefore if it could be established by evidence, you was bound in your own person, and by force of your covenants to make reparation. I had in the end the good fortune to find; that not *one* of the articles, charged against you by the plaintiffs was proved or deemed by the court either false or fictitious. or that you had by any means imposed on Col. Hartley and the bill was dismissed with costs"

I am dear, Sir,

your most obedient servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Bombay, 8th January, 1795.

James Ray, Esq.

NOTICE.

A PERSON

WHO will do any kind of business, either as a Labourer, an Accountant, a Clerk, an Assistant in a School, or any occupation by which he can make a living—wants employment. He is a stranger, but asks no wages till earned, and is willing to forfeit any he may earn in case he does not fully satisfy any person who may honor him with employment.

†§† Apply at No 58 North Seventh street, near Cherry alley, or to the Printer hereof.

January 27. ¶3t

ANY Person or Persons, wishing to avail themselves of any opportunity of having a person well calculated to perform the necessary avocation of a DUN, will hear of one, by leaving a line at the Office of this Gazette, directed to A. B.

Any recommendations necessary can be given.

January 22. dtf

☞ THE COMMITTEES

Appointed by the several Fire Companies in the City and Liberties, to devise a plan of association for the purpose of acting in concert at fires are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Cameron's Tavern, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third Street above Arch Street, on Saturday evening the 1st of February, precisely at 6 o'clock.

January 27. dtS.

HENRY BENBRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock-street, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c. &c. and offers his services in any business in his line.

Jan 14. d1w3aw6w

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul, in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

United States, Pennsylvania District, } ss.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock A.M. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

1 Cask, and

3 Hogsheads Spirits,

distilled at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited.

By order of court,

D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court.

January 18, 1800.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided Shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to *Thomas M'Kean & Co.* or to the subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

About 25 acres of Land,

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.

January 24. dtf.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON November 30.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, November 27.

Extract of a letter from Lord Viscount Duncan, Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Yarmouth, the 24th instant.

I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of he Admiralty, a letter I have received from lieutenant Searle, commanding the Courier cutter, whom I had ordered to reconnoitre the ports of Helvoet and Flushing, giving an account of his having taken and brought in here Le Guerier cutter, belonging to Dunkirk, of superior force, and have no doubt this officer's gallantry and good conduct on the present, as well as former occasions, will recommend him to their lordship's attention.

Courier, Yarmouth Roads, Nov. 24.

My Lord, I have the honor to acquaint your lordship, that in pursuance of your orders of the 21st instant, I proceeded to sea, and at five P. M. on the day following observed a suspicious sail bringing too a bark, when I hauled my wind to speak them, and in passing the latter, was informed the chace was an enemy; I immediately made all possible sail after her and had the good luck to come up with her the next morning at nine A. M. Lowestoffe N. W. by W. ten or twelve leagues, when after a close action of fifty minutes, she struck her colours, and proved to be Le Guerier cutter privateer, mounting 14 guns, four-pounders, with 44 men, commanded by citizen Felix L. Salemand, out five days from Dunkirk, and had captured the Nile brig, of London, laden with coals. I think it my duty to notice to your lordship, I received every assistance from Mr. Morgan, the mate, and the rest of the ship's company; at the same time I have to lament the loss of Mr. Stephen Marsh, the master, who was killed at the commencement of the action, and two men wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy was four killed and six wounded. I have the honor to be, &c. T. SEARLE.

Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Duncan, &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Vice-admiral Lutwidge, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 25th inst.

Sir, inclosed I transmit, for their lordships information, a letter from lieutenant Young, commanding the Ann cutter, giving an account of his having captured a small privateer. I am, &c. &c.

S. LUTWIDGE.

Ann Cutter, Downs, Nov. 25, 1799.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the evening of the 21st instant, after a chace of five hours, Beacey-Head bearing N. N. E. distant three or four leagues, I captured Le Petit Diable French cutter privateer, Monsieur Simon Robert Saltitat, commander, out two days from Dieppe, with small arms only, and eight men on board, the remainder having been sent on board a light sloop, cut out of Seaford Roads on the night of the 20th instant, and sent for France. I have the honor to be, &c

R. YOUNG, Lieutenant.

Vice-admiral Lutwidge.

The following are stated, on what authority we know not, to be a part of the plan of the proposed Union:—"Four Irish Archbishops are to sit permanently in the Imperial Parliament. Cork and Dublin are to send two members each, and certain cities and counties are to send one each. The present representatives for these places are to sit with the present British Parliament, and no new election is to take place till both Parliaments are either dissolved or expire."

A French squadron, consisting of La Concord, of 44 guns, Franchise, of 36, and the Medea corvette, were at the Isle de Los, on the windward coast of Africa, early in September. They had made several captures, and were proceeding down the coast.

General Dolomieu, late commandant of Malta, is the officer whom it is agreed to exchange against General Don.

The Bombay armed ships, by the last advices, keep a very watchful look out for the privateers which have appeared off the coast lately. The country trade is reported to be well protected, and no captures of any material consequence have been made.

The French squadron of frigates, which used to rendezvous at the Isle of France, are now all destroyed. La Forte was the last of this formidable fleet, which so successively cruized in the Indian Seas.

In consequence of the recent accidents which have happened to ships by fire, in the East Indies, no Roghaun in future will be permitted to be taken on board. The accidents in general have been traced to this dangerous composition, which nothing can extinguish, even when its effects are first discovered.

The loss of the Blonde, which some time since was generally credited, is premature, as the ship is now at Sheerness; the circumstance which gave rise to the report was her maintop-mast and rigging being taken up at sea, she having lost them in a gale of wind.

The late House of Mrs. Fitzherbert, in Pall-Mall, has been purchased by the Globe Insurance Company, at the moderate sum of 5000 guineas. This transfer, and the establishment of Mr. Wedgwood, in St. James's-square, furnish two *curious* instances of *scenes* of *gaiety* and *fashion* converted to *useful* and *national* purposes!

The Earl of St. Vincent's health is nearly restored: his Lordship is now spoken of for the command of the Channel fleet the ensuing spring.

The report of an order having been issued for burning some ships lately arrived from the Levant, we have the happiness to state, from authority, was entirely unfounded.

The customs of the king of Imeritia, a country of Asia, are thus related by a gentleman in the East India Company's civil service at Surat—"Among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share; but as all this is insufficient for the subsistence of the Prince, he usually travels from house to house, living on his vassals, and never changing his quarters till he has consumed every thing *eatable*. It will of course be understood that the court of Imeritia is not remarkable for great splendor, nor the prince's table very sumptuously served. His usual fare consists of gom (a species of millet, ground and boiled into a paste) a piece of roasted meat, and some pressed caviar. These he eats with his fingers, forks and spoons being unknown in Imeritia. At table, he is frequently employed in judging causes, which he decides at his discretion, there being no law but his own will. He usually wears a coarse dress of a brown color, with a musket upon his shoulder; but, upon solemn occasions, he puts on a robe of rich gold brocade, and hangs round his neck a silver chain. He is distinguished from his subjects by riding upon an ass, perhaps the only one in Imeritia, and by wearing boots. He has no regular troops, but can collect an undisciplined army of 6000 men, with no artillery. These troops are drawn together by the sound of trumpet. His civil ordinances are issued every Friday (which is the market day) by one of his servants, who ascends a tree, and with a loud voice proclaims the edict, which is communicated to the people by each person upon his return to the place of his abode. The former king was driven from his throne and compelled to live like a wild man for 16 years in the woods and cavarns of the mountains.

The absence of that "*natural feeling*" in the Dutch, upon which Mr. Pitt so confidently relied, can only be accounted for by observing, that the French had disciplined them into a sort of *artificial feeling*, which produced, of course, an effect directly the *reverse* of that which was expected!

After all that we have heard from Bertheir and Buonaparte of the *solemn farce* of *Imans* and *Scheiks* arrayed in *tri-coloured* scarfs and ribbons, and forming a *Divan* under the auspices of French Musqueteers, there cannot be a doubt of the propriety of the new consul in sending over a *corps de ballet*, in order to lend something like a *grace* to the close of the *Egyptian Pantomime!*

The United Irishmen, in the service of the king of Prussia, have sent a petition to their countryman, Don Gonzalo O'Farrel, now Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, praying he would intercede in their favor.

M. Niou is 13,000l. in advance for the French prisoners in England. The contractors being unwilling to give any further credit, our government have been obliged to take upon them again the support of the whole of the prisoners of war.

The report of the plague having been imported into London, was very fortunately done away in time. War, famine and the plague, form a *trio* too formidable for John Bull to stare them in the face at any time, but the *conjunction* must have been formidable indeed, if seen *magnified* through a *November fog!*

The St. James's Loyal Volunteers, previous to any application from the committee held at the Freemason's tavern, convened a meeting, and in the most liberal manner subscribed 130 guineas towards the relief of the widows and relatives of the brave men who fell in the late expedition to Holland; which sum has been paid at Freemasons tavern, under the sanction of their colonel, Lord Amherst, in the name of the St. Jame's Loyal Volunteers.

Dr. Cooke has published a third letter to the Lord Mayor, in which he says, that "the persons who were employed with Gardner and Ramsay, and who must have been equally exposed to the danger of contagion, if any had existed, remain free from complaint: during the illness of the diseased, no symptoms characteristic of the plague, or of any other contagious disease, were discovered in either of them; and after death no appearances of that dreadful disorder, either external or internal, could be discovered.—On the contrary, the usual symptoms of inflammatory affections of the chest were manifest in the progress of the diseases of both; and in both the most unequivocal marks of high inflammation were apparent after death. Hence I conclude with confidence that they did not either of them die of the plague, or any other contagious disorder, but that the death of both was occasioned by pneumonic inflammation."

FASHIONS.—A new *buckle* for the *Gestus* has lately been introduced by madame Buonaparte, which has been the subject of much pleasantry in the gay Parisian circles, where it is generally worn. It is made of diamonds of the greatest value, in a triangular form, each side about two or three inches long; two of the ends run opposite ways round the waist, and the third goes up the breast. This buckle was given as a present by some merchants in Egypt to Buonaparte, for protecting a caravan; and madame Buonaparte calling it her "Arab buckle," the Arab buckle became quite the rage in Paris. All this happened before the late revolution; and now the buckle is called the Triumvirate, the Consulate, &c. and a serious dispute exists in the fashionable world, which of the corners represents the respective Consuls. It is mostly agreed that Buonaparte is at the top, Sieyes on the right, and Ducos on the left side.

The numbers of soldiers employed by the Belligerent Powers from March to August last, in Italy, Switzerland and Germany, is estimated at 370,000 men, 116,000 of whom are said to have been killed.

The brilliant sword given by his Neapolitan Majesty, to Lord Nelson, was made a present to the king of Naples by Charles III. on his departure for Spain, in the following words:—"With this sword I conquered the kingdom which I now resign to thee:—it ought, in future, to be possessed by the first defender of the same—or by him who restoreth it to thee, in case it should ever be lost.

A French privateer being seen on Sunday se'nnight from the Look out in the bay of Weymouth, about taking possession of a brig, Capt. Horsford, Commander of the Weymouth and Wye Regis Volunteers immediately collected a party of seamen and of his volunteers (in all 21 men), and went out in a cutter, without any carriage gun or swivel, and only six muskets and bayonets. The privateer shortly after took a loaded sloop, and on the cutter being discerned by them, they took different directions. Capt. H. first chased the brig, being the nearest, and in about five hours, at the distance of eight leagues from Portland, took possession of her with four Frenchmen on board, and this morning brought her safe into harbour; all the English crew were taken on board the French privateer. She proved to be the Somerset, of Tenby, Edward Maddox, Master, from Poole to Bristol, with pipe clay and oil, taken by L'Esperance French cutter, from Cherbourg, mounting two 4 pounders and six swivels, besides small arms, and manned with 20 men.

The Alert cutter, lieut. Innes, has taken a sloop laden with coals. He ran her on shore about four miles west of Treeport, after a chace of three hours,; the lieutenant sent a boat manned and armed, commanded by the boatswain, who carried out her anchor to heave her off, amidst a heavy fire of musketry from the shore, and two field pieces brought down from the cliff. The Alert approached so near as to drive all the French from the beach, and thus effected the capture of the sloop.

The Pelter gun brig, lieut. J. Walsh, (second) commander, from the Texel, having been ashore on the Dutch coast, was sent on Wednesday into Portsmouth harbor for refitting, having lost her anchors, cables and false keel. She brought lieut. Hill, of the Welsh Fusileers: he was one of the twenty-five persons, and the only officer saved out of 529. that were on board the Valk, a Dutch frigate, wrecked in the night of the 10th inst. on the island of Ameland. Among the above passengers were three companies of the said regiment. Lieut. Hogart, who had got safe on a piece of the wreck, died instantly in a state of delirium, caused by excess of joy, after exclaiming, "Thank God my lads, we are once again safe on shore!"

DEAL, November 25.

Sailed—the Nile armed lugger and Stag cutter, with a number of coasters, to the westward. Arrived this morning from Harwich, his majesty's gun brig Piercer, with 38 Russian troops and 7 Dutch prisoners of war on board. Remain his majesty's ships as per last, with the Piercer gun brig. The Dutch brig Jagenborg, Ob Jorgonson Holm, from Copenhagen for Barcelona, arrived in the Downs this afternoon; she was captured by a French privateer on the 2d ult. and carried into Calais, from whence she was liberated, and sailed yesterday morning. The master does not bring any news of a public nature; at Calais the privateers had been particularly successful, to the great annoyance of our coasting trade. His majesty's hired armed cutter Ann, Lieut. Young, captured on Friday evening, off Dungeness, a French cutter privateer, of 42 tons burthen, and 16 men, with small arms; out two days from Boulogne, and had taken a sloop in Seaford Roads which was sent into France soon after. The privateer is now in Dover harbour, where she arrived yesterday morning.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Evening Sitting Nov. 10.

The council of Five Hundred, considering the situation of the Republic, declares that the business is urgent, and adopts the following Resolutions:

Article 1st. There is no longer any Executive Directory, and the following persons are no longer members of the national Representation, on account of the excesses and the violent attempts which they have uniformly made, and particularly the greater part of them in sitting of this morning.

Joubert, Jouanne, Talot, Dunplantier, Arena, Garaud, Quirot, Leclerc-Chappers Briche Poulain, Grand-Pre, Betrand, Goupilieau, Daubermesnill, Marquesi, Guesdon, Grammation, Argnossand, Dorimond, Frison, Dessaix, Bergasse, Laziroul, Mountpellier, Constant, Briot, Destrem, Carrere, Lagairier, Cerrand, Legot, Blin Boulay, Paty, Sonilne, Demoot, Rigonet, Mentor, Bolssier, Bailly, Bourier, Prichet, Honore-Declerc, Bousset, Gastit, Lanrent, Restz, Prudhom, Porte, Truco, Delbret, Leyris Dache, Dehille, Stevenotte, Lesage, Senault, Chaiemele, Andre, Demartelle, Colombeel, Phillippe, Moreau, Jourdan, Letourneur, Citadella, Jourdan, Bordas—69 Members.

2d. The Legislative Body creates provisionally an Executive Consular Committee, composed of Citizens Sieyes and Rogers Ducos, Ex-directors, and Buonaparte, General. They shall bear the name of Consuls of the French Republic.

3d. This Committe is vested with the full powers of the directory, and specially commissioned to organize order in all parts of the Administration, to re-establish internal tranquility, and to procure an honourable and solid peace.

4th. It is authorised to send Delegates with a power limited according to its own power.

5th. The Legislative Body is adjourned to the 29th of February. It is to meet at that period in full power at Paris.

6th. During the adjournment of the Legislative Body, the Members shall preserve their indemnity and their constitutional security.

7th. They may without losing their quality as Representatives of the People, be employed as Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Delegates of the Executive Consular Committee, and in all other civil functions. They are even invited in the name of the public good to accept them.

8th. Before their separation, and during the time of their sitting, each council shall name from among their members a committee, of 29 Members.

9th. The committee appointed by the councils, will, in conjuction with the committee of the Executive consulate, determine upon all urgent objects relative to the Police, Legislation, and Finance.

10th. To the committee of the Council of Five Hundred will belong the right of proposing, and to that of the Council of Elders that of sanctioning them.

11th. The two committees will also, in the order above mentioned, regulate the changes in those parts of the constitution experience may have shewn to be inconvenient or vicious.

12th. These changes can have no other object but that of consolidating and guaranteeing inviolable the Sovereignty of the People, the Republic one and indivisible, the Representative System, the Division of Power, Liberty, Equality, and the safety of Property.

13th. The Executive consulate committee may lay before the other committees their views upon these subjects.

14th. The two committees charged to prepare a civil code.

15th. Their Sittings will be held at Paris in the Palace of the Legislative Body, and they may be convoked extraordinarily for the ratification of Peace, or in a case of great public danger.

16th. These resolutions shall be printed, and sent by extraordinary couriers to the Departments, and solemnly published and stuck up in all the Communes of the Republic.

Cabaris made a speech in which he traced the labour of the different Legislative Bodies and of the convention, and also the faults of these different Assemblies, as well as those of the present councils. He shewed that the present constitution opened the door to continual revolutions, which would end in anarchy, which was always followed by Royalty.

He afterwards proposed an address to the French people upon the dangers which the National Representatives incurred and upon the measures of public safety which were to be taken.

At one o'clock the three consuls came and took the following oath:

"Fidelity to the Republic, one and indivisible, to Liberty and Equality, and to the representative system."

At three o'clock they proceeded to the scrutiny of the nomination of the intermediate committee—It is to be composed of the following members:

Cabaris, Matthieu, Daunou, Beauvais, Villetard, Cassenave, Frogeville, Berenger, Creuze, Latounene, Boulay de la Meurthe, Lucien Buonaparte, Gaudin de la Lozere, Arnould de la Seine, Girad-Pouzol, Chollot de la Gironde, Devenck-Thierry, Barra des Ardennes, Chazal Chenier, Jaquenot, Thiesle, Goulay, Ludet, Thibault, Chabot de Gard.

The President then adjourned the council to the 20th of February, at the ordinary place of meeting.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, yesterday, the discussion of Mr. Smith's motion for re-committing the report of the select committee, to whom were referred the President's message, and a letter of Mr. Randolph, was again resumed, and finally lost, in manner following, to wit:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, Bishop, R. Brown, Cabelle, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, Condit, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Eggleston, Emendorf, Fowler, Gallatin, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, Hartley Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Lieb Lyon, Lynn, Livingston, Macon, Muhlenberg, Nicholas, Nicholson, Smilie, Smith, Stanford, Stone, Sumter, Taliaferro, Thompson, A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, R. Williams—45.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brace, J. Brown, Cooper, Craik, Dana, J. Davenport, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Edmond, Evans, A. Foster, D. Foster, Freeman, Glen, C. Goodrich, E. Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Imlay, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Lyman, Marshall, Morris, Otis, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Sheafe, Shephard, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, Wadsworth, Wain, L. Williams, Woods—50

So that the report of the committee, censuring the conduct of Mr. Randolph, is confirmed.

The question on the resolutions was then called for, but a motion being made, to adjourn, it was carried, 58, members rising in the affirmative.

We are authorised to contradict the report of the death of Governor Rutledge.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated December 25, 1799.

"The schr. Beauty, formerly owned in Baltimore, has been fitted out, and sailed from this place, as a privateer, a few days since, and notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of the two United States brigs, on this station, has captured and sent into the Matanzes, a brig belonging to R. Island, worth 10,000 dollars."

To the Editor of the Gazette of the U. States.

Permit me to correct a misstatement in yesterday's gazette, of an event, which occurred on the evening of the 27th inst. in which it is said an infant was found alive in the jaws of a hog—The following are the facts.

Two young men going up Moravian Alley, between 7 and 8 o'clock, observed something lying under a gate between the first and second houses on the west side of the Alley, which they apprehended was a cat; without taking much notice, they passed on, but returning the same way a few minutes afterwards, curiosity prompted one of them to a nearer examination: it was wrapped up in a cloth; they carried it across Mulberry Street to a lamp, when unwrapping the cloth they were at once astonished and terrified at the sight of a dead infant (and an uncommonly fine new born infant it was)—at a loss what step to take, they went into a house in the neighbourhood for information, and coming back immediately found a hog with either the child or cloth in its mouth, the latter is presumed, as no marks of violence were apparent on the infant. An Inquest sat on the body, whose verdict was, that the mother or some other person, unknown, had been accessary to its death by exposing it to the inclemency of the weather.

While it is hoped every mean may be used to discover the perpetrator of the diabolic act, every humane soul must revolt with horror on reflecting to what a climax of distress and despair an unfortunate female must be reduced ere she could possibly be guilty of so unnatural—so abominable a deed. *One of the Inquest.*

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia.

Brig Five Sisters, Watson, from hence, has arrived at the Havanna.

The brig Liberty, Henderson, of this port, was to sail from the Havanna the 6th inst.

The following vessels went to sea on Sunday last—

Ship Rebecca, M'Ever, Batavia,
U. S. brig Sophia, Smith, Algiers,
Pallas, Hutchinson, Hamburg,
Schr. Catherine, Vanneman, Madeira,
Sloop Sea Flower, Newel, C. Francois,
Barque Triton, Spilker, and brig Polly, Mackens, from hence, have arrived at Bremen.

NEW THEATRE.

NEVER PERFORMED HERE.

This Evening, January 29,

Will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, called

THE LIE OF THE DAY.

[*Written by T. O'Keeffe Esq.*]

Sir Carrol O'Donovan, Mr. Warren—Young Kavanagh, Mr. Cain—Aircourt, Mr. Bernard—Larry, Mr. Wood—Methglin, Mr Blissett.

Lady Grable, Mrs. Morris—Sophia Mrs. Oldmixon—Katty Kavanagh, Mrs. Doctor—Fib, Mrs. Stuard

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, called

THE AGREEABLE SURPRIZE.

Lingo, Mr. Bernard——Cowslip, Mrs. Warrell.

Pox, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers, No. 5 N. Third Street,

A FEW BALES OF

INDIA MUSLINS,

German and Flanders Dowlas,
White Platillas,
Russia Sheeting,
Ticklenburgs,
Patna Handkerchiefs,
Irish and German Linens,
Linseys,
Mill'd Gloves,
Pins,
Colored and white Threads,
Dimities,
French Kid Gloves, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Elegant painted Floor Cloths,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Handsome Carpets and Carpeting.

LORAIN & SON.

January 29. ¶3t

REAL ESTATE,

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Saturday, 15th of March next,

A three story Brick House,

AND large Kitchen, with two or three building lots, adjoining the same, situate on the corner of King and High Streets, Wilmington. Also, a two story brick house, &c. situate on the north side of the upper market house, Wilmington. Likewise a lot of excellent marsh in Brandywine, of about two acres and a half. It is thought unnecessary to particularize this property, as it is presumed the purchaser will incline to view it. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale

SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS.

Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 27. 12wts.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
STATIONER,
No. 17 *South Second Street,*
DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Essence and Extract of
MUSTARD.

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY

For acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c

The experience of many ages and the testimony of the ablest medical practitioners, from an early period to the present time, agree in ascribing to mustard, every powerful and singular virtue—in every case where the necessity of stimulating remedies are indicated, while the inflammatory state of the system forbids the use of medicines of a heating quality, mustard is eminently useful, and vastly superior to any other drug.

The essence and extract of mustard contain the whole virtues of the plant concentrated in a small compass, entirely divested of that acrimony which renders its external application so inconvenient in a crude state, likewise rejecting those inert and useless parts which compose the chief of its bulk, and render the necessary dose so large as to be extremely nauseating to the stomach, by which means every inconvenience is obviated in these medicines.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted for external and internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, assist digestion, removing flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and palsy, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispensing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which have no analogy whatever to this remedy; some of these preparations are perfectly inert, others produce the most violent and dangerous effects, and are much to be guarded against.

CASES OF CURES,
Selected from a numerous list.

From Capt. Dowers, Arch-street, Philadel.

DEAR SIR,

As you think it will be useful, you are at liberty to publish my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatism in my shoulders, and sometimes so violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from severe pain in some part or other.—I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpose; I purchased a bottle of drops, advertised under a title similar to your medicine, but experienced the most excrutiating smart from its application, which obliged me to desist.—At length I was advised by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the use of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a state of perfect health and strength—I shall take a good supply to sea, and never be without so valuable a medicine in my possession.

I am, &c.
I. R. DAWES.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, proprietor of No. 24. Centre Market-House, Baltimore.

SIR,

About two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with a rheumatism or rheumatic gout, in my left foot and ancle; when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the Pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

HENRY REESE.

January 4, 1800.

Mrs. Mary M'Crea, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

From Mr. Charles Willett, Plaisterer, Platt-street, Baltimore.

SIR,

I send you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall that I was unable to walk without a crutch. I tried British oil, Opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

CHARLES WILLET.

Dec. 20.

HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

WHICH the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury—the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c

And is proved by long experience to be unparalleled

In the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as a temporary but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without enflaming it, braces without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langour and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are inflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labors, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative, speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair—a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in prodcing a gradual and lasting effect.—Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Persons wishing to procure any of the above medicines genuine, must apply ONLY as above—and likewise observe that the signature of LEE & Co. (the general agents for the United States) is pasted on the outside of each, without which they cannot be genuine.

At the above place may likewise be had Hamilton's justly celebrated Worm Lozenges, the infallible Itch Ointment, Dr. Leroux's Indian Vegetable Specific for Venereal Complaints, Ague and Fever Drops, which have never failed effecting a cure, Hahn's Anti bilious Pills, Ditto Corn Plaister, the Persian Lotion for the face and skin, Gowland's Lotion, Church's Cough Drops, Anderson's Pills.

January 25. 1awtf

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE

OF the Treasurer of the Corporation for the City is kept at No. 100, South Eighth street opposite the Horse Market, where all application as respects the business of that Office must be made.

JAMES E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

January 20. taw2w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to the Officers and Soldiers who served in the war between the United States and Great Britain,

PROPOSES to locate Warrants to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, will receive any number of warrants less than that amount, and class them with others so as to make up the quantity required.

The subscriber proposes also to attend on the land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

☞ Letters or warrants addressed to Alexander Addison, Esq Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Matthew M'Connell's, No. 141 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, until the 12th day of Feb. next, will be attended to.

WM. M'CLUNEY.

January 16 eot1f

TO THE
Holders of Military Land Warrants.

ZACHARIAH BIGGS
AND
JOHN MATHEWS

OFFER their services to the holders of military land warrants, to make the location on the 17th of February next, agreeably to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, relative thereto. They will receive a less quantity of warrants than for four thousand acres, and arrange them with others, so as to complete that number (which makes a location or quarter township) and have them registered.—They each surveyed a district of the military tract, and have since explored the interior parts of the townships and sections, and will be able to designate with precision, the preference in the choice of the several locations or quarter townships throughout the whole body of the military lands—One tenth part of the land will be demanded for making the location, &c. to be taken by lot in such manner that their proportion of a section or quarter township will lie together. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No. 9, south Fifth street, two doors above the Secretary of State's office, where satisfactory general information relative to the army laws may be obtained.

JOHN MATHEWS.

January 17. ¶ 3taw3w

Lodging and Breakfast,

FOR one or two single Gentlemen, in a genteel private family, with the use of a neat front Parlour, and Board for Servants may be had at No. 28 north Fifth street.

November 26.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOHN WHARTON, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the same, and those having demands against his Estate, to produce their accounts legally attested to

KEARNY WHARTON,
Acting Executor, No. 111, *Spruce street.*

November 11. dtf.

A Quantity of Dry Goods

ARE WANTED,

FOR which real Estate in the Northern Liberties of this city, (a good Stand for Business) will be given in payment; the title is clear and good, and is now for a short time let, but possession will be given in about six months.

☞ Enquire at the Office of this Gazette.

December 17 eotf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 1st day of February next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

(The property of the subscriber,)

SITUATED about two miles from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, on the main road leading to Yardley's Ferry, on the Delaware, about four miles from the latter place, and about twenty five from Philapelphia, containing 121 acres, the whole under good fence and in high culture. There are on the premises a convenient two story Stone House, with a commodious Stone Kitchen adjoing a stone spring house, over an exaustible spring, a few paces from the door, with convenient out houses, &c. &c. The elegancy of the situation, and the excellent natural qualities of this farm, render it an object worthy the attention of the Farmer and Gentleman.

☞ The terms may be known previous to the day of sale from the subscriber.

NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, or
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, Jun.

Newton, January 11. 603w.

TWO or three Gentlemen with their servants, may be accommodated with Lodgings and Breakfast, and two furnished rooms, at No. 83 north Fifth Street.

November 27. wtstf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line to run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode drescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
May 29*th,* 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MEDFORD AND WILLIS,

Have received since their late Advertisement—

282 Crates Queens Ware,
200 Casks Nails,
6 Trunks Madras Pullicatts,
2 Cases Gloves,
1 Trunk Silk Hosiery,
1 Bale Superfine Broad Cloaths,
16 Bales White, Blue and Green, Kendal Cottons,
10 Bales Bocking Baize,

ON HAND,

2 Bales Spotted and Green Rugs,
1 Trunk Scarlet Cardinals,
2 Bales Sail Canvas,
5 Trunks Ginghams,
11 Tons Petersburg Hemp,

*** Orders, remittances or communications for the following Houses, for whom Medford and Wills are agents, may still pass through their medium, viz.

John and Robert Holt and Co—Rochdale,
William Dobbs—Leicester.
Claud Johnson—Birmingham.

Enquire of
JOHN DORSEY.

December 10. 3aw8w.

Fashionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,
NO. 134, *MARKET-STREET,*

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.

Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caps
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pips straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crapes
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
December 31, 1799.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the *Bank of Pennsylvania,* are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 31st day of January next, at ten o'clock.

And the Stockholders of the said Bank, are also notified, that an election of nineteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation.

"Article 2nd. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
TO WIT.

BE IT REMEMBERED. That on the 9th day of January, in the 24th year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Rowlett of the said district hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*Table of Discount or Interest, (accurately calculated) from* 50 *cents to* 5000 *dollars, from* 1 *day to* 123 *days inclusive, at* 6 *per cent.*"

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

(Seal.)

(Signed) D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

January 10. ¶

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
TO WIT,

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 9th day of January, in the 24th year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Rowlett of the said district hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*Table of Discount or Interest. (accurately calculated) from* 50 *cents to* 5000 *dollars, from* 1 *day to* 123 *days inclusive at* 7 *per cent.*"

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"

(Seal)

(Signed) D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

January 10. 3t¶eo1w

FOR SALE,
SEVERAL VALUABLE
BUILDING LOTS,
Near the corner of Arch and Ninth streets.
ALSO,
To be Sold or Let,
A number of excellent Pasture Lots,
On the Wissahickon road, about half a mile from the city.

*** Enquire at No. 30 North Sixth street.

November 15. d6trawtf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge, subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu.th.sa.tf

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes,
FOR SALE
By ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose——Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

TERMS
Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE
JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,
From the commencement
Of the American War, in 1774, *to the present time,*
INCLUDING
The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat tipe, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print manmore than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June* 15, 1798.

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth.*

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samsom Levy, T. Ross, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Barclay, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Lewis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander J. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M. Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Cruikshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20. 1awtf

LOTS
In the City of Washington.

A NUMBER of Lots in the city of Washington, the titles of which are unquestionable, their situations various, some pretty contiguous to the Capitol, are offered

FOR SALE.

☞ For viewing the Plots, and for terms, apply to

BONSAL & SHOEMAKER,
No. 124 south Fourth street.

Phila. January 20. eo8t

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*